



# KP6-BS (SMP)

**A Dual Pentium® II or Deschutes Slot1  
Processor based AGP mainboard(100/  
66MHz)**

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*Manual Revision 1.1  
March 18, 1998*

### **Technical Support Services**

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If you need additional information, help during installation or normal use of this product, please contact your retailer. If your retailer can not help, you may E-Mail us with any questions at the following address: [tech@epox.com](mailto:tech@epox.com)

Record your serial number before installing your KP6-BS mainboard. (the serial number is located near the ISA slots at the edge of the board)

*EPoX KP6-BS serial number:*

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### **BIOS Upgrades**

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Please use either our Web Site or BBS for current BIOS Upgrades.

#### **Internet Access**

<http://www.epox.com>  
[sales@epox.com](mailto:sales@epox.com)  
[tech@epox.com](mailto:tech@epox.com)

#### **Modem Access**

886-2-2218-0997 (Taiwan)  
31-182-618451 (The Netherlands)

You can access this number via a Hayes-compatible modem with a 2,400 to 28,800 baud rate. The following setup format is required:

8 Data Bits, No Parity, 1 Stop Bit.

If your modem is unable to connect at higher baud rates, try connecting at 2,400 baud before contacting Technical Support.

***Thank you for using EPoX mainboards!***

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**The product name and revision number are both printed on the mainboard itself.**

### Handling Procedures

**Static electricity can severely damage your equipment.** Handle the KP6-BS and any other device in your system with care and avoid unnecessary contact with system components on the mainboard.

Always work on an antistatic surface to avoid possible damage to the motherboard from static discharge.

We assume no responsibility for any damage to the KP6-BS mainboard that results from failure to follow installation instructions or failure to observe safety precautions.



#### CAUTION



The KP6-BS mainboard is subject to damage by static electricity. Always observe the handling procedures.

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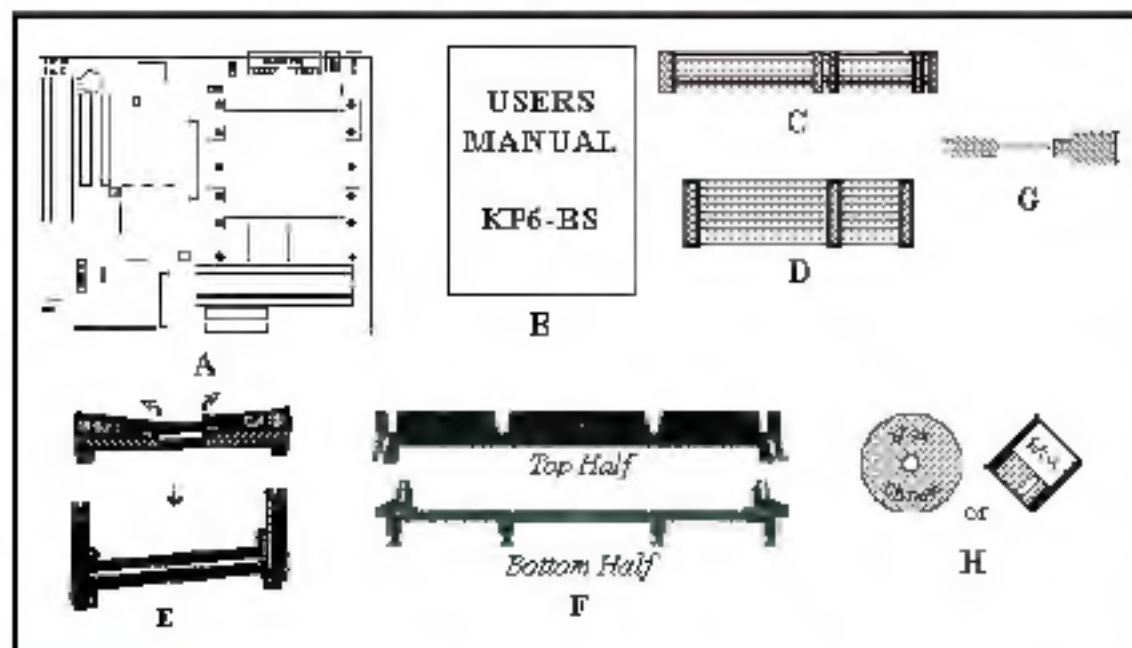
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## Section 1 INTRODUCTION

### Components Checklist

- ✓ A. (1) KP6-BS mainboard
- ✓ B. (1) KP6-BS user's manual
- ✓ C. (1) Floppy ribbon cable
- ✓ D. (2) Hard drive ribbon cables
- ✓ E. (2) (Foldable Retention Module) x 2
- ✓ F. (2) Heatsink Support Unit (optional)
- ✓ G. (1) PS/2 to AT keyboard connector adapter (optional)
- ✓ H. (1) Bus master drivers
  - (1) USDM
  - (1) DMI (optional)



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**Overview**

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**Pentium II or Deschutes Processor**

The Pentium® II Processor (The Pentium® II Processor as 233/66MHz, 266/66MHz, 300/66MHz, 333/66MHz speed with 512K-L2 cache version) or Deschutes Processor (The Deschutes Processor as 300/100MHz, 350/100MHz, 400/100MHz, 450/100MHz, 500/100MHz and 550/100MHz speed with 512K-L2 cache version.) is the follow-on to the Pentium® Processor. The Pentium® II Processor, like the Pentium® Pro processor, implements a Dynamic Execution micro-architecture -- a unique combination of multiple branch prediction, data flow analysis, and speculative execution. This enables the Pentium® II Processor to deliver higher performance than the Pentium® processor, while maintaining binary compatibility with all previous Intel architecture processors.

A significant feature of the Pentium® II or Deschutes Processor, from a system perspective, is the built-in direct multiprocessing support. In order to achieve multiprocessing, and maintain the memory and I/O bandwidth to support it, new system designs are needed. For systems with dual processors, it is important to consider the additional power burdens and signal integrity issues of supporting multiple loads on a high speed bus. The Pentium® II Processor or Deschutes Processor card supports both uni-processor and dual processor implementations.

The Pentium® II or Deschutes Processor utilizes Single Edge Contact (S.E.C.) (Figure 1) cartridge packaging technology. The S.E.C. cartridge allows the L2 cache to remain tightly coupled to the processor, while maintaining flexibility when implementing high performance processors into OEM systems. The second level cache is performance optimized and tested at the cartridge level. The S.E.C. cartridge utilizes surface mounted core components and a printed circuit board with an edge finger connection. The S.E.C. cartridge package introduced on the Pentium® II or Deschutes Processor will also be used in future Slot 1 processors.

The S.E.C. cartridge has the following features: a thermal plate, a cover and a PCB with an edge finger connection. The thermal plate allows standardized heatsink attachment or customized thermal solutions. The thermal plate enables a reusable heatsink to minimize fit issues for serviceability, upgradeability and replacement. The full enclosure also protects the surface mount components. The edge finger connection maintains socketability for system configuration. The edge finger connector is denoted as 'Slot 1 connector' in this and other documentation.

The entire enclosed product is called the Pentium® II or Deschutes Processor. The packaging technology and each of the physical elements of the product are referred



to using accurate technical descriptions. This allows clear reference to the products as just a processor. This is the model used in past packaging technologies like PGA, TCP, PQFP, DIP, etc

## S.E.C. Cartridge Terminology

- **Pentium® II or Deschutes Processor**  
The new enclosed card packaging technology is called a "Single Edge Contact cartridge." This is similar to previous names for packaging technology such as PGA or TCP
- **Processor card**  
The green PCB (with or without components on it)
- **Processor core**  
The silicon on the PLGA package on the PCB
- **Cover**  
The plastic cover on the opposite side from the thermal plate.
- **Slot 1**  
The slot that the S.E.C. cartridge plugs into, just as the Pentium® Pro processor uses Socket 8
- **Retention mechanism**  
Formerly "retention module" the dual posts, etc. that holds the cartridge in place.
- **Thermal plate**  
The heatsink attachment plate.
- **Heat sink supports**  
The support pieces that are mounted on the motherboard to provide added support for heatsinks.

The L2 cache (TagRAM, PBSRAM) components keep standard industry names.

The Pentium® II Processor is the first product to utilize the S.E.C. cartridge technology and Slot 1 connector. Unless otherwise noted, any references to "Pentium® II Processor," "Pentium® II Processor/Slot 1 processor" or "Deschutes Processor" will apply to both the Pentium® II or Deschutes Processor desktop processors.

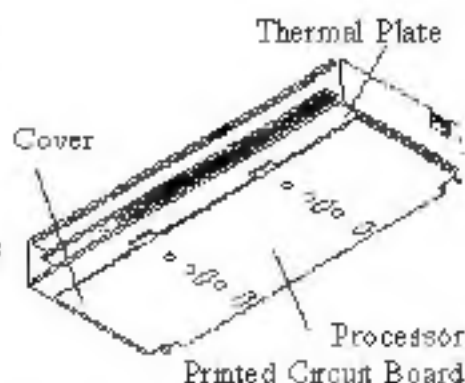


Figure 1: Pentium® II or Deschutes Processor CPU with S.E.C. Cartridge



## Enterprise Symmetrical Multi-Processing (SMP)

At last an Enterprise-Class solution for your Bandwidth Critical applications server at PC prices. This mainboard features the latest Intel Pentium® II or Deschutes Processor horsepower in a Symmetrical Multi-Processing (SMP) configuration previously only available on RISC and Mainframe systems.

In SMP Operating Systems such as Unix® and Windows® NT the two main tasks of I/O and Application thread can be most efficiently done if split evenly over two CPUs. The core benefit to you is not only the reduced outlay in infrastructure, but also the PC-architecture that you need for security of investment and future compatibility.

This mainboard is also an excellent single-user Workstation solutions for Mission-Critical 32-bit applications such as Adobe® Photoshop for Windows® NT, where double floating-point power can really smooth out your work-load. Also provided are the latest PC Workstation technologies including A.G.P., USB, and PCI 2.1 Expansion Slots.

## Operating Systems that support Dual Processing

<i>Operating System Name</i>	<i>Revision</i>	<i>S82093AA I/O APIC</i>
Windows NT Server/Workstation	3.51 or above	Yes
Netware SMP	4.x	No, will be supported in a future revision
SCO Unix MPX	3.0	No, not planned to be supported
SCO Unix Openserver	5.0	Yes
Solaris	2.4/2.5	No, will be supported in a future revision
Uniscware	2.0s/2.1	No / Yes
OS/2 SMP	2.11	No, will be supported in a future revision

## **Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP or A.G.P.)**

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Typically, 3D graphics rendering requires a tremendous amount of memory, and demands ever increasing throughput speed as well. As 3D products for the personal computer become more and more popular, these demands will only increase. This will cause a rise in costs for both end users and manufacturers. Lowering these costs as well as improving performance is the primary motivation behind AGP. By providing a massive increase in the bandwidth available between the video card and the processor, it will assist in relieving some of these pressures for quite sometime.

## **Hardware Monitoring**

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Hardware monitoring allows you to monitor various aspects of your systems operations and status. These include features such as CPU temperature, voltage and fan RPM's.

## **Desktop Management Interface (DMI)**

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DMI, or Desktop Management Interface, is a BIOS level method for monitoring specific BIOS related hardware features. It allows the BIOS to collect and store information specific to the system, so that vendors and system integrators will have greater access to information regarding system configuration and design. This allows for better troubleshooting, migration planning, and upgradeability decision making.

## KP6-BS Form-Factor

The EPoX KP6-BS is designed with ATX form factor – the latest industry standard of chassis. The ATX form factor is essentially a Baby AT baseboard rotated 90 degrees within the chassis enclosure and a new mounting configuration for the power supply. With these changes the processor is relocated away from the expansion slots allowing them all to hold full length add-in cards. ATX defines a double height aperture to the rear of the chassis which can be used to host a wide range of onboard I/O. Only the size and position of this aperture is defined allowing PC manufacturers to add new I/O features e.g. TV input, TV output, joystick, modem, LAN, audio, etc. to systems. This will help systems integrators differentiate their products in the marketplace and better meet your needs.

- By integrating more I/O down onto the board and better positioning the hard drive and floppy connectors material cost of cables and add-in cards is reduced.
- By reducing the number of cables and components in the system manufacturing time and inventory holding costs are reduced and reliability will increase.
- By using an optimized power supply it's possible to reduce cooling costs and lower acoustical noise. An ATX power supply which has a side mounted fan allows direct cooling of the processor and add-in cards making a secondary fan or active heatsink unnecessary in most system applications.

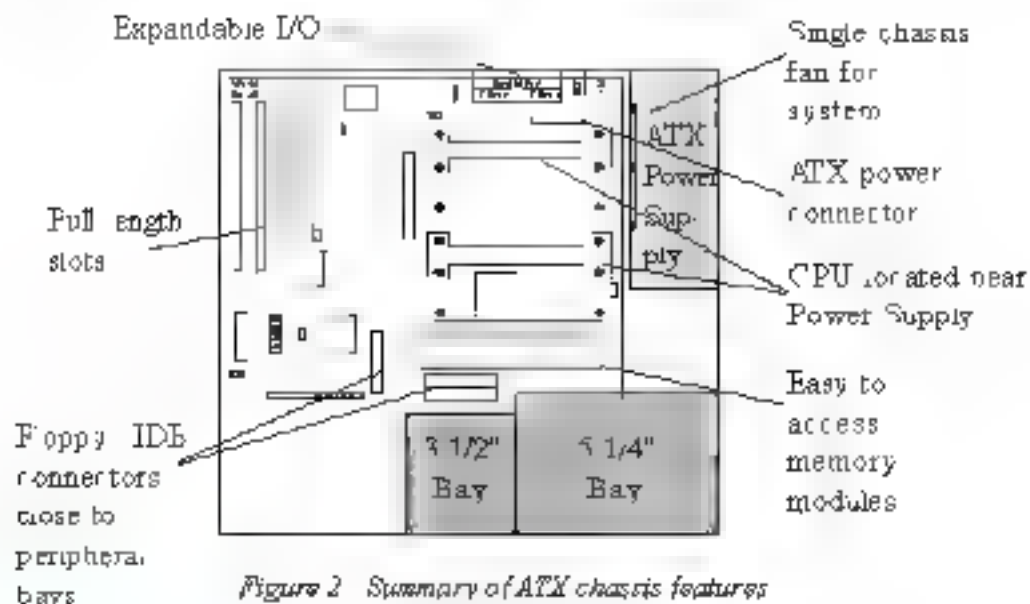
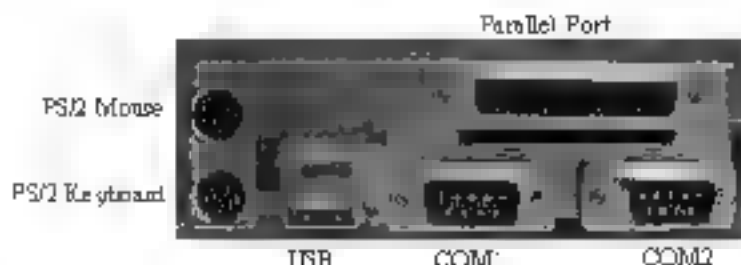


Figure 2 Summary of ATX chassis features

## I/O Shield Connector

The KP6-BS is equipped with an I/O back panel. Please use the appropriate I/O shield (figure 3).

Figure 3  
KP6-BS  
I/O back  
panel layout



## Power-On/Off (Remote)

The KP6-BS has a single 20-pin connector for ATX power supplies. For ATX power supplies that support the Remote On/Off feature, this should be connected to the systems front panel for system Power On/Off button. The systems power On/Off button should be a momentary button that is normally open.

The KP6-BS has been designed with "Soft Off" functions. You can turn Off the system from one of two sources. The first is the front panel Power On/Off button, and the other is the "Soft Off" function coming from the KP6-BS's onboard circuit controller that can be controlled by the operating system. Windows 95 will control this when the user clicks that they are ready to Shutdown the system.

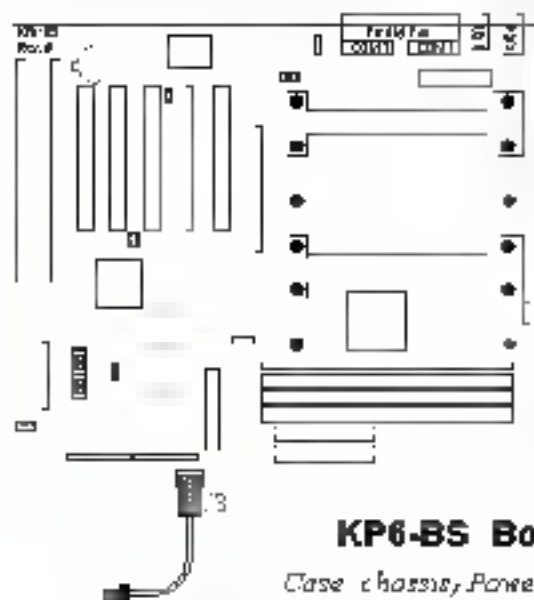


Figure 4 Simple ATX Power  
ON/OFF Controller

## System Block Diagram

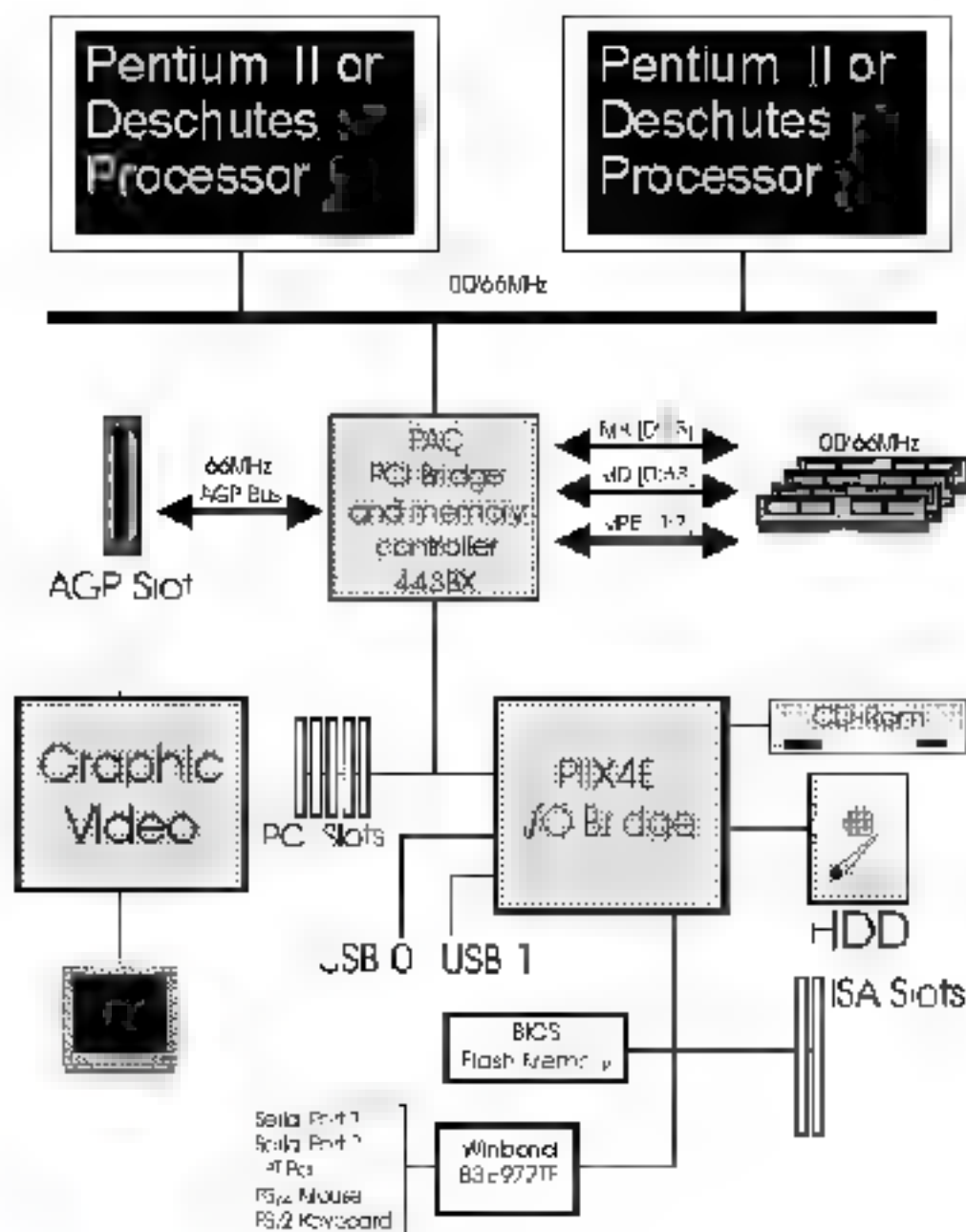


Figure 5: System Block Diagram

## Section 2 FEATURES

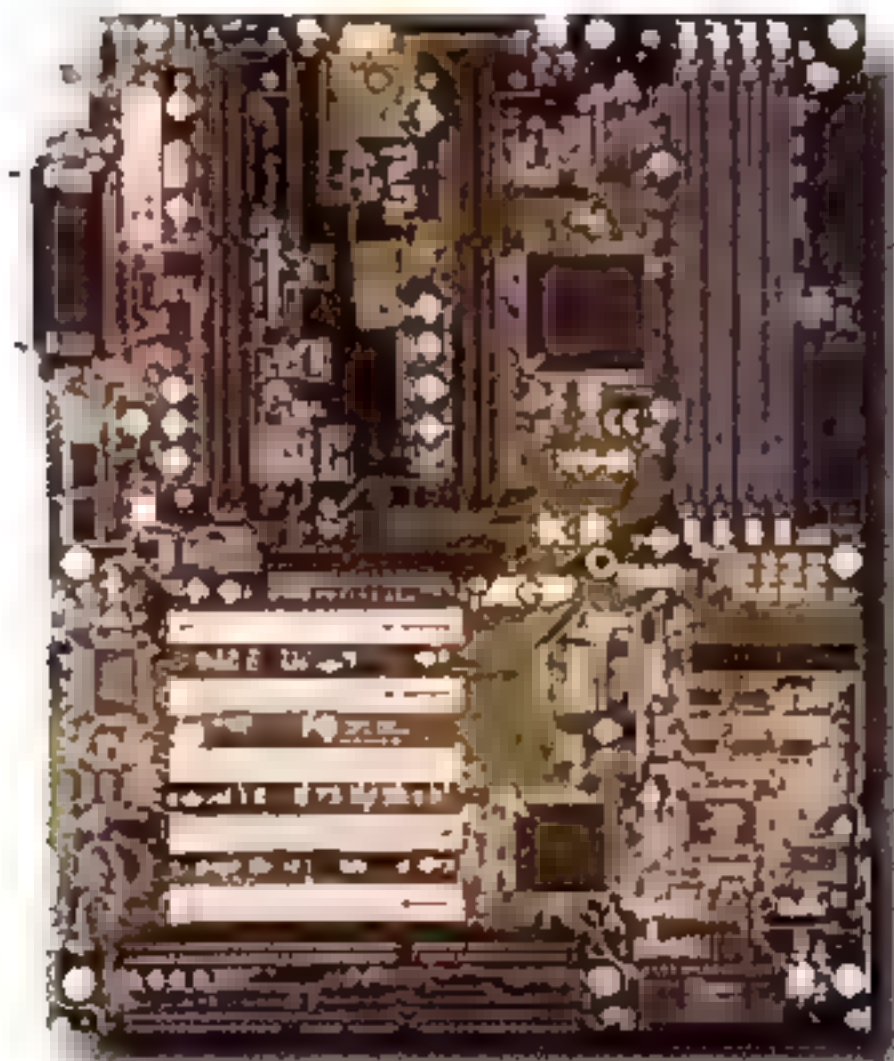
### KP6-BS Features:

- KP6-BS is based on the Dual Pentium® II Processor operating at 233 - 433 MHz, 66MHz) or Deschutes Processor operating at 300-550MHz, 100MHz) on Slot. The board is configured by an Easy Setting Single-Jumper E.S.S.J. to match your CPU clock speed.
- Designed with Intel's 82443 BX AGPset
- Supports up to 1 Gigabyte of DRAM (minimum of 8 MB) on board. You can use 168-pin DIMM x 4. It will automatically detect Extended Data Output (EDO) DRAM or Synchronous DRAM memory (SDRAM) at 66MHz or 100MHz (please see Section 3.2).
- KP6-BS will support Error Checking and Correcting (ECC) when using parity DRAM memory modules. This will detect multiple bit errors and correct 1-bit memory errors.
- Supports (2) 6 bit ISA slots, (5) 32 bit PCI slots, 1 AGP slot and provides (2) independent high performance PCI IDE interfaces capable of supporting PIO Mode 3/4 and Ultra DMA 33 devices. The KP6-BS supports (5) PCI Bus Master slots and a jumperless PCI INT# control scheme which reduces configuration confusion when plugging in PCI cards).
- Supports ATAPI (e.g. CD-ROM) devices on both Primary and Secondary IDE interfaces.
- Designed with Winbond WB3977TF Multi I/O: 1 Floppy port, parallel port, EPP, ECP and (2) serial ports, 16550 Fast UART, 1 IrDA. Note: Japanese "Floppy 3 mode" is also supported.
- Includes a PS/2 mouse connector.
- Allows use of a PS/2 or AT keyboard.
- Features Award Plug & Play BIOS. With Flash Memory you can always upgrade to the current BIOS as they are released. <http://www.epox.com> please visit our Technical Support section for the latest updates.



- KP6-BS utilizes a Lithium battery which provides environmental protection and longer battery life
- Supports the Universal Serial Bus (USB) connector. The onboard PIIX4E chip provides the means for connecting PC peripherals such as keyboards, joysticks, telephones, and modems
- Built-in ATX 20-pin power supply connector
- Software power down when using Windows® 95
- Supports ring in feature: remote power on through external modem, allows system to be turned on remotely
- Power on by Alarm: Allows your system to turn on at a preselected time
- Power Loss Recovery: In the event of a power outage your system will automatically turn itself back on without user intervention
- Supports CPU Hardware sleep and SMM (System Management Mode)
- Supports Desktop Management Interface (DMI) facilitating the management of desktop computers, hardware and software components and peripherals whether they are stand-alone systems or linked into networks (optional)
- **Supports Hot key, Any key or password Keyboard power ON function (KBPO),**
- **Supports USDM software to offer motherboard various status on Windows® 95/98, or Windows® NT 4.0, 5.0.**
- **Supports the CPU, AUX and Chassis fan Auto stop in sleep mode.**
- **Supports the System Power LED (PANEL) blinks in the sleep mode.**
- Built-in WOL (Wake On Lan) Connector.
- Built-in SB-LINK Header for Creative Blaster® AWE64D PCI Bus Sound Card

## Section 3 INSTALLATION



# **KP6-BS Detailed Layout**

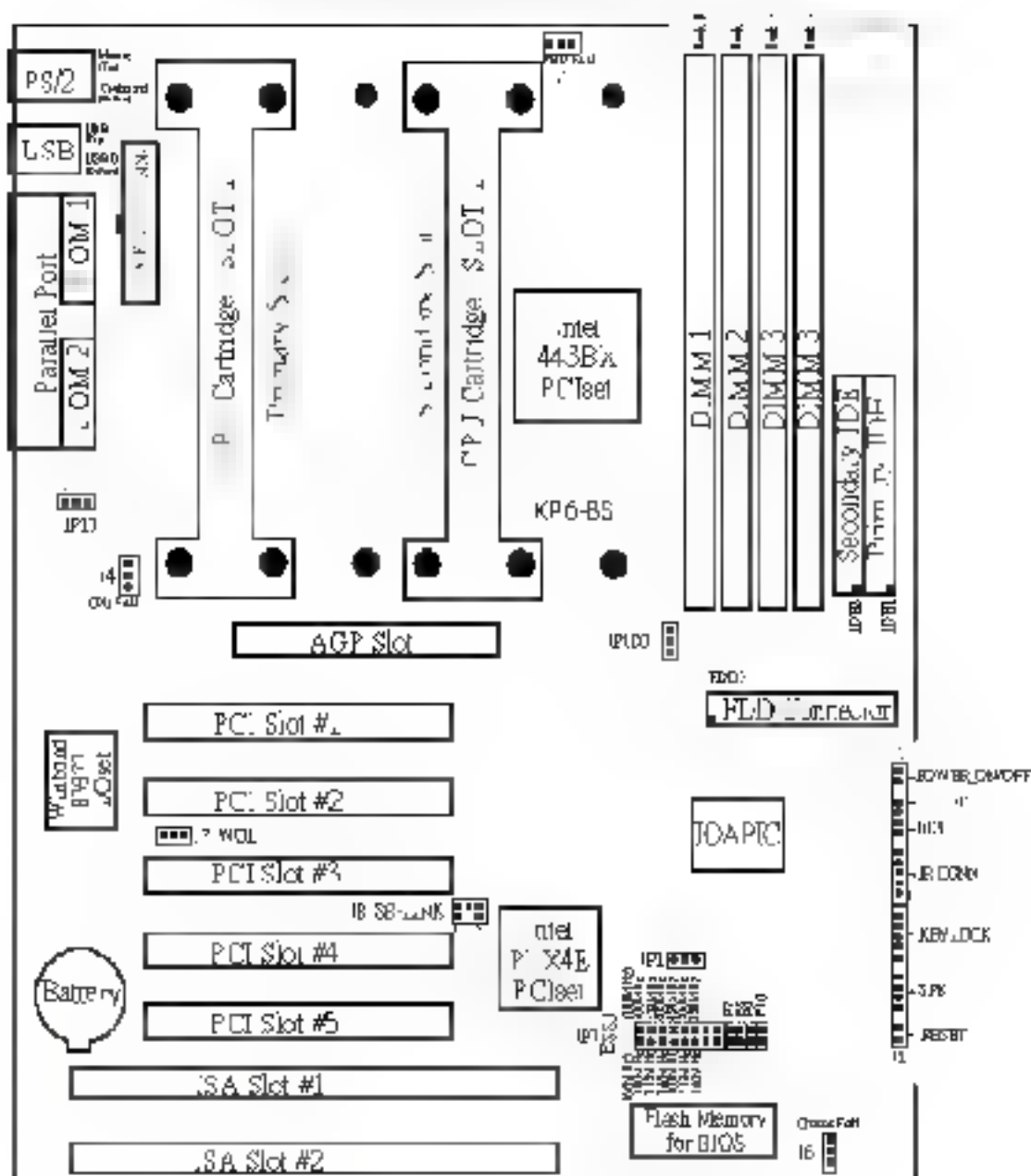


Figure 1

## Easy Installation Procedure

### Easy Installation Procedure

The following must be completed before powering on your new system

- 3.1. Configure Jumpers to match your hardware
- 3.2. Install memory chips
- 3.3. Install Pentium II or Deschutes Processor
- 3.4. Device Connectors





### Section 3-1

#### Configure Jumpers

EPoX designs all motherboards with the fewest jumpers to make your install fast and easy

The following will describe all of the jumpers that you are required to set before moving on to step 3.2

*Note: The jumpers as depicted as shown (Figure 1) in their correct physical orientation.*


- JP1**  **CMOS Clear**  
 JP1 = 1 2 Run Mode (Default)  
       = 2 3 Clear CMOS (momentarily)
- JP13**  **Keyboard Power-ON function (refer the section 3-5)**  
 JP13 = 1 2 Enabled (Default)  
        2-3 Disabled
- J7**  **WOL (Wake On Lan) Connector**  
 Reserved for NIC (Network Interface Card) to Wake the System.
- J8**  **SB-LINK Header**  
 Reserved for Creative SB-LINK™ (Sound Blaster LINK™) with the Sound Blaster® AWE64D PCI Sound Card that compatible Multimedia applications.

### CPU Processor Selection

Pentium® II Processor Internal Speeds	CPU Clock Rate 66MHz	ESS/J JP3	CPU Clock Rate 100MHz	Deschutes Processor Internal Speeds
	200MHz	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	300MHz	
	233MHz	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	350MHz	
	266MHz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	400MHz	
	300MHz	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	450MHz	
	333MHz	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	500MHz	
	366MHz	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	550MHz	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled ESS/J	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	JP 7	Reserved for CPUs in the future
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	JP8	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	JP9	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	JP10	

- Default at Pentium® II 266MHz (66MHz System Clock Rate)

**Note:** Based on the implementation of Intel 440BX PCIsct, KP6-BS is able to provides two host bus frequencies either 66 or 100MHz for Slot1 processor and memory operating. Automatically the default is at 66MHz once Pentium® II processor to be mounted onto this mainboard. In case of Deschutes processor it is self-adjusted to 100MHz without any manual modification required. However, no matter what kind of Slot1 processor you installed, it should come with right memory modules for normal and stable operation. For example, if you install a Deschutes processor, you should use the SDRAM module with 100MHz based (or above) to match the CPU speed. Furthermore one thing you may need to bear in mind, before the CPU installation, it is anyway our advice to use JP3 and set up right speed of Slot1 processor at any time. You may feel like to know about AGP interface, which always runs under 66MHz no matter what frequency of processor you installed.

JP100  BUS Clock  
 JP100 1 2 AUTO (Default)  
 = 2 3 PC100 Only

## Section 3-2

### System Memory Configuration

#### Memory Layout

The KP6-BS supports 4 168-pin DIMMs (Dual In-line Memory Module). The DIMMs can be either EDO (Extended Data Out) at 66MHz only, or SDRAM (Synchronized DRAM) at 66, 100MHz.

- We recommend using SDRAM DIMM and do not mix with EDO DIMM modules together.
- The EDO DIMM only support pentium® II Processor at 66MHz, not support Deschutes Processor at 100MHz.
- We recommend when installed the 100MHz Deschutes Processor using DIMM SDRAM must be 25MHz 8ns bus speed. If used 100MHz 10ns SDRAM may be critical timing for the motherboard.
- About the "PC 100 SDRAM spec." information you may visit Intel's home page at <http://developer.intel.com/design/pcisets/memory/index.htm>
- DIMM SDRAM may be 83MHz 2ns, 100MHz 10ns or 25MHz 8ns bus speed.

Figure 2 and Table 1 show several possible memory configurations using

Total Memory	BANK0	BANK1	BANK2	BANK3
= 64MB Maximum	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X
= 96MB Maximum	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X	None
= 128MB Maximum	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X	None	None
= 256MB Maximum	EDO/SDRAM* 8MB, 6MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, 256MB X	None	None	None

Table 1



\* SDRAM only supports 8 16 32 64 128MB DIMM modules 256MB only supports Registered Synchronous DRAM Memory Modules

\* EDO only supports Pentium® 2 Processor at 66MHz no. supports Deschutes Processor at 100MHz

## DIMM Module Installation

Figure 3 displays the notch marks and what they should look like on your DIMM memory module

DIMMs have 68-pins and two notches that will match with the onboard DIMM socket. DIMM modules are installed by placing the chip firmly into the socket at a 90 degree angle and pressing straight down (figure 6) until it fits tightly into the DIMM socket (figure 7).

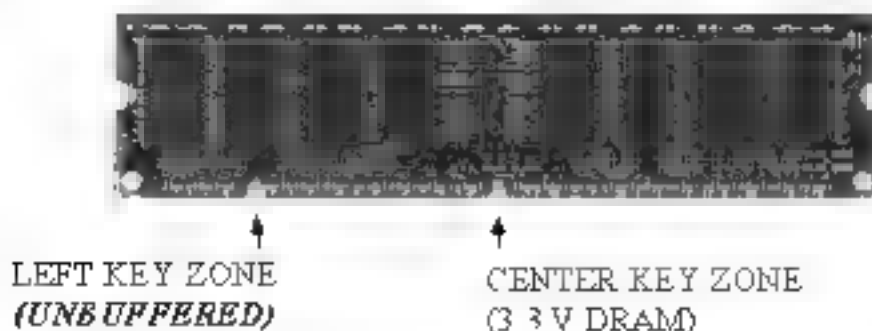


Figure 3

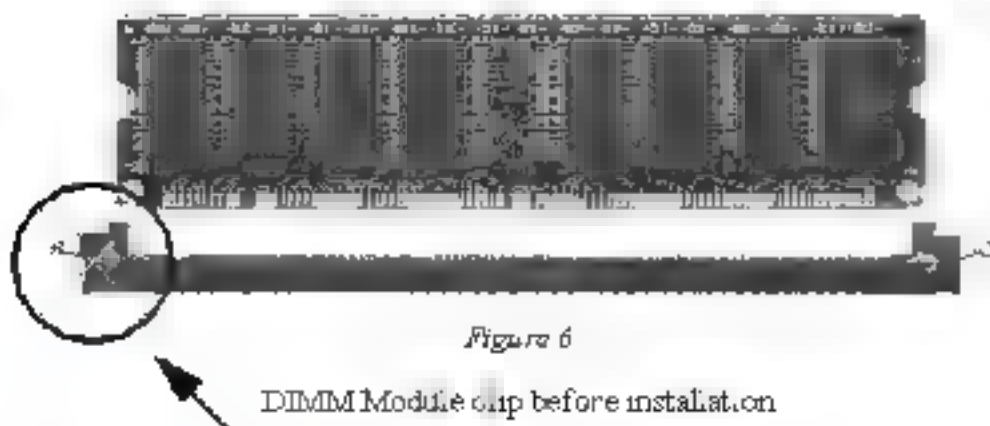
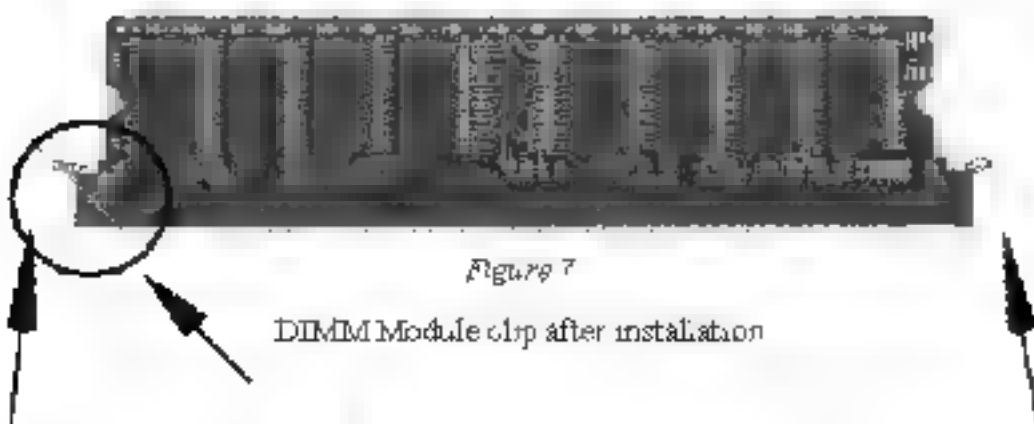


Figure 6



To remove the DIMM module simply, press down both of the white clips on either side and the module will be released from the socket.

## Section 3-3

### Installing a Pentium II or Deschutes Processor

The KP6-BS uses the Single Edge Contact (SEC) slot for a Pentium II processor packaged in an SEC cartridge. The SEC slot is not compatible with other non-Pentium II processors.

Please have ready the following list of components so that we may install the processor onto the motherboard.

- 1 Heat sink support (top/bottom piece)
- 2 Pentium II processor heat sink
- 3 Intel Pentium II Processor

OK, now that you have a list of your components ready, we can start.

● First, please refer to Figure 8 below and follow the direction to lift up the fixed foable Pentium® II Retention Mechanism. This pre-installed device is designed for you to install Pentium® II CPU more easier and to avoid any damage on the board due to overtightening the four screws.

● One thing must be kept in your mind that please make sure to lift up right the foable parts of the Retention module to fit and install CPU properly.



Figure 8

Now we are going to install the heatsink support base piece (figure 9) onto the motherboard. There is both a large and small hole (figure 10) so that the base will only fit in one direction. This piece needs to be pushed into the holes firmly until it is seated.

Now we are ready to install the SEC Cartridge (Pentium II Processor) into the Retention Module. The SEC Cartridge is mounted by sliding the SEC Cartridge into the Retention Module and letting it slide all the way down. Once it reaches the

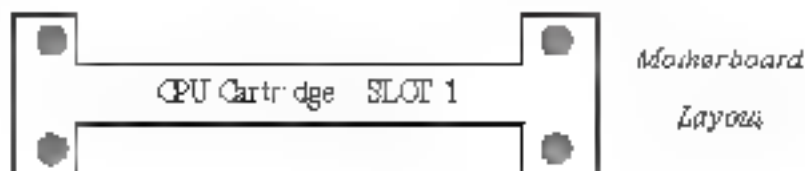
bottom make sure you press firmly on SEC cartridge to firmly secure into the Slot 1 Socket

Now we need to secure the heatsink with the top half of the support. Figure 11 Take the top piece of the support and slide it into the bottom fin figure 11 on the heatsink and then push forward until it pops into the bottom base figure 9 that is already there (figure 11)



Figure 9

Figure 9 shows the layout of Slot 1 and the holes for mounting the Heatsink base piece (figure 8)



Large Hole for Heat Sink Base

Small Hole for Heat Sink Base

Figure 10

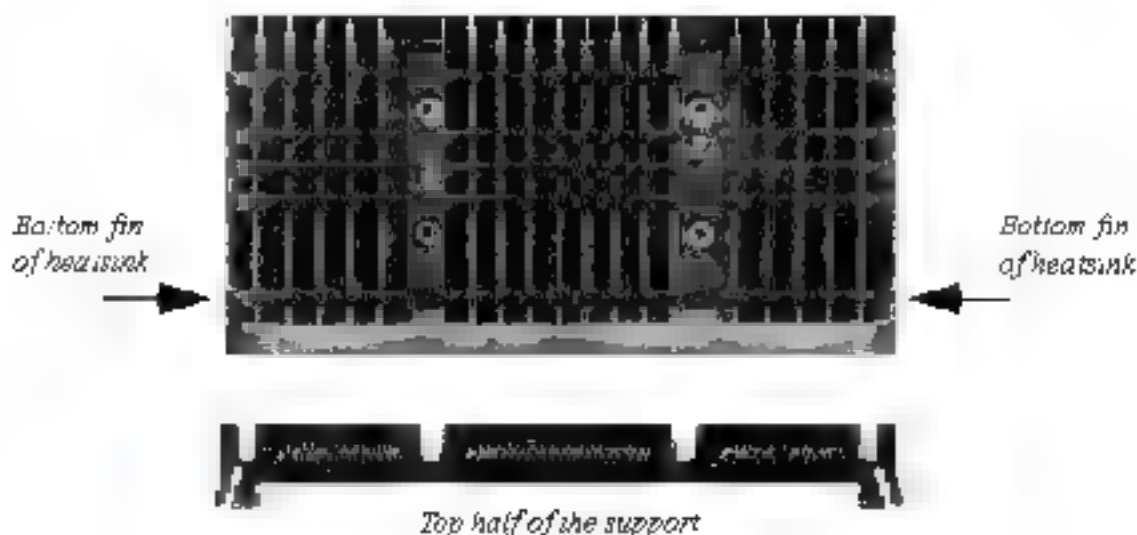


Figure 11

## Section 3-4 Device Connectors

Please install the motherboard into the chassis.

Now that your motherboard is installed you are ready to connect all your connections  
Figure 12

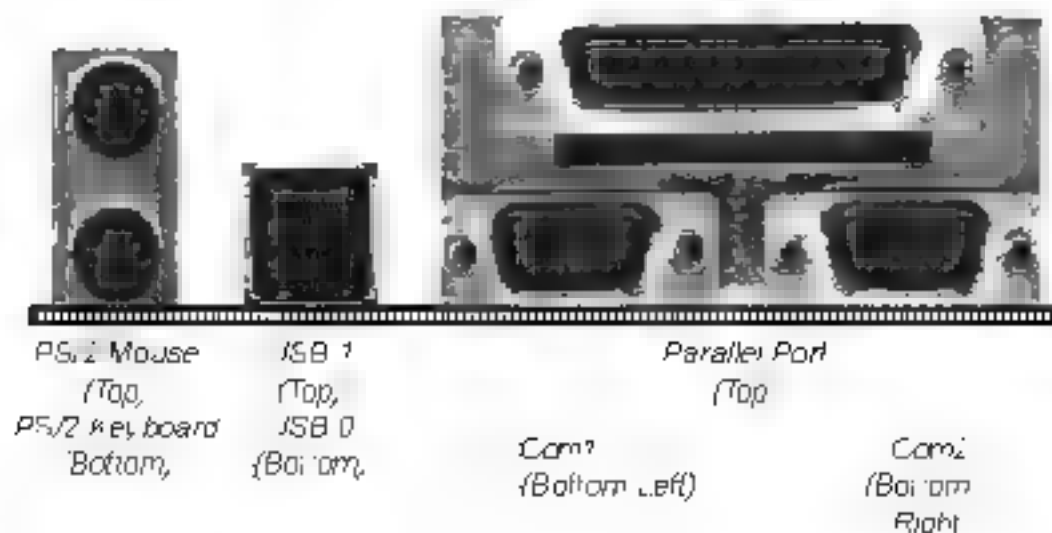


Figure 12

- J4** CPU Fan Power
  - A plug-in for the CPU Fan Power
- J5** AUX CPU2 Fan Power
  - A plug-in for the AUX(CPU2) so that BIOS can monitor the RPM's
- J6** Chassis Fan Power
  - A plug-in for the chassis Fan Power
- J7** WOL (Wakeup On Lan) Connector
- J8** SB LINK Connector
  - 5-PIN Header for Creative Blaster® AWE64D PCI Sound Card
- PW1** ATX Power Connector
  - 20 pin power connector
- J2,J3** Chassis Panel Connector
  - Key,lock, Speaker, Reset, Sleep, Turbo LED and HDD LED
- IDE1** Primary IDE Connector
- IDE2** Secondary IDE Connector
- FDD1** Floppy Controller Connector

## Section 3-4

### Device Connectors (continued)

**J2** 1 Reset Closed to restart system



**Speaker** Connect to the system's speaker for beeping

Speaker 3 GND

2 N/C 4 GND

**KeyLock** Keyboard lock switch & Power LED connector

1 Power LED + 4 Keylock

2 N/C 5 GND

3 GND 6 The power LED lights when the system is powered on and blinks in SLEEP MODE (Suspend mode)

**J3** 1 IR Connector



+ IDE LED indicator LED ON when Onboard PCI IDE Hard disks is activate

+ Turbo LED indicator LED ON when higher speed is selected

**Power On/Off** This is connected to the power button on the case

Using the Soft Off by Pwr BTTN feature you can choose either

Instant Off (turns system off immediately) or 4 sec delay (you need to

hold the button down for 4 seconds before the system turns off) When

the system is in 4 sec delay mode, EPoX has added a special feature to

make the system go into suspend mode when the button is pressed

momentarily



## Section 3-5

### External Modem Ring-In Power ON and Keyboard Power ON Functions (KBPO)

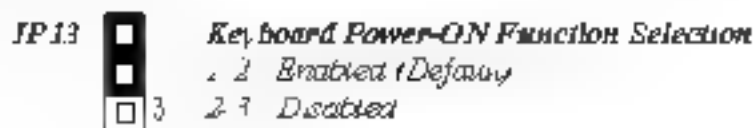
On the basis of bounded functions in I/O chipset, the two serial ports are able to support the External Modem Ring-In Power ON function. Once users connect the external modem to COM1 or COM2, the KP6-BS mainboard allows users to turn on their system through the remote and host's dial-up control.

#### Exclusive Keyboard Power ON Function

To innovate a unique feature to benefit users, we devoted the easiest and most convenient way to turn on your system based on the the ATX power supply.

How to work with it

**Step 1** Please check JP13 at the position 2 after you finished the system installation.



**Step 2.** Push the momentary switch (J3 PW ON) to turn on your system and then push again to hold for more than 4 seconds to turn it off after counted memory as soon as you turn it on.

**Step 3.** You can enjoy the Keyboard Power ON function (KBPO) by pressing any key, Hot key (Ctrl, F1, F2, ..., F12), Password (A maximum of 5 characters can be entered, and BUTTON only to turn on your system. Please refer to the BIOS Integrated peripherals setup for detail (Page 4-3). The BIOS Default is keyboard Hot key <Ctrl> <F1> to turn on the system. Your system will be turned on automatically after releasing the keys. To power off your system, you can use the Soft-Off function under Windows 95.

**Notes**

1. Intel® ATX version 2.0 specification has recommended you use the power supply with 0.72A(720mA) in 5.0VSB. With our KP6-BS motherboard, the 5.0VSB standby power only has to be  $V_{SB} = 0.1A$  (100mA), then you can enjoy this unique benefit. However, the ATX power supply which is  $\leq 0.1$  100mA, is still applicable to your system by placed JP13 at the position 2-3 to disable this feature.

## Section 4 AWARD BIOS SETUP

### BIOS Instructions

Award's ROM BIOS provides a built-in Setup program which allows user to modify the basic system configuration and hardware parameters. The modified data will be stored in a battery backed CMOS so that data will be retained even when the power is turned off. In general, the information saved in the CMOS RAM will stay unchanged unless there is a configuration change in the system, such as hard drive replacement or a device is added.

It is possible for the CMOS battery to fail, this will cause data loss in the CMOS only. If this does happen you will need to reconfigure your BIOS settings.

**To enter the Setup Program ,**

Power on the computer and press the <Del> key immediately, this will bring you into the BIOS CMOS SETUP UTILITY.

ROM PCI ISA BIOS (2A69KPAA)  
CMOS SETUP UTILITY  
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC

STANDARD CMOS SETUP	SUPERVISOR PASSWORD
BIOS FEATURES SETUP	USER PASSWORD
CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP	IDE HDD AUTO DETECTION
POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP	HDD LOW LEVEL FORMAT
PNP PC CONFIGURATION	SAVE & EXIT SETUP
INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS	EXIT WITHOUT SAVING
LOAD SETUP DEFAULTS	
ESC QUIT	↑ ↓ → SELECT ITEM
F10 Save & Exit Setup	(Shift)F2 Change Color
Time, Date, Hard Disk Type	

Figure 1 CMOS Setup Utility

The menu displays all the major section items. Select the item you need to reconfigure. The selection is made by moving the cursor, press any direction key to the item and pressing the Enter key. An on-line help message is displayed at the bottom of the screen as the cursor is moved to various items which provides a better understanding of each function. When a selection is made, the menu of the selected item will appear so that the user can modify associated configuration parameters.

## 4-1 Standard CMOS Setup

Choose "Standard CMOS Setup" in the CMOS SETUP UTILITY Menu (Figure 2). The Standard CMOS Setup allows the user to configure system settings such as the current date and time, type of hard disk drive installed, floppy drive type and display type. Memory size is auto-detected by the BIOS and displayed for your reference. When a field is highlighted (use direction keys to move the cursor and the <Enter> key to select), the entries in the field can be changed by pressing the <PgDn> or the <PgUp> key.

ROM PC/MISA BIOS (2A66)KPAA  
STANDARD CMOS SETUP  
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.

Date (mm/dd/yy)    Wed, Apr 17 1998									
Time (hh:mm:ss)    4 : 0 : 50									
<b>HARD DISKS</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>SIZE</b>	<b>CYLS</b>	<b>HEAD</b>	<b>PRECOMP</b>	<b>LANDZONE</b>	<b>SECTORS</b>	<b>MODE</b>	
Primary Master	Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	Auto	
Primary Slave	Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	Auto	
Secondary Master	Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	Auto	
Secondary Slave	Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	Auto	
Drive A	+4M, 5 1/4 in.		Base Memory                      640K Extended Memory                744K Other Memory                    164K  Total Memory                      1548K						
Drive B	None								
Floppy 2 Mode Support	Disabled								
Video	EGA/VGA								
Belt On	All Errors								
ESC    Quit                      ↑ ↓ →    Select Item                      F10/F11    No-Alt F1    Help                      Shift+F2    Change Color									

Figure 2 Standard CMOS Setup

**NOTE** If the hard disk Primary Master/Slave and Secondary Master/Slave are set to Auto, then the hard disk size and model will be auto-detected.

*NOTE: The "Halt On " field is used to determine when to halt the system by the BIOS if an error occurs*

*NOTE Floppy 3 mode support is a mode used to support a special 3.5" drive used in Japan. This is a 3.5" disk that stores only 1.2 MB the default setting for this is disabled.*

## 4-2 BIOS Features Setup

Selecting the "BIOS FEATURES SETUP" option in the CMOS SETUP UTILITY menu allows users to change system related parameters in the displayed menu. This menu shows all of the manufacturer's default values for the KP6-BS.

Pressing the [F1] key will display a help message for the selected item.

ROM PCMLSA BIOS '2A69KPAA  
BIOS FEATURES SETUP  
AWARD SOFTWARE INC.

Virus Warning	Disabled	Video BIOS	Shadow	Enabled
CPU Internal Cache	Enabled	C8000-CBFFF	Shadow	Disabled
External Cache	Enabled	CC000-CEFFF	Shadow	Disabled
CPU L2 Cache ECC Checking	Enabled	D0000-D3FFF	Shadow	Disabled
Quick Power On Self Test	Enabled	D4000-D7FFF	Shadow	Disabled
Boot Sequence	A, C, SC, SI	D8000-DBFFF	Shadow	Disabled
Swap Floppy Drive	Disabled	DC000-DEFFF	Shadow	Disabled
Boot Up Floppy Seek	Enabled			
Boot Up NumLock Status	On			
Boot Up System Speed	High			
Ons A20 option	Fast			
Typeahead Rate Setting	Disabled			
Typeahead Rate (Chars/Sec)	6			
Typeahead Delay (Msec)	250			
Security Option	Setup	Es: Quit	↑ ↓ → Select Item	
PCI/VGA Palette Snoop	Disabled	F1: Help	PGUP/PGDN Modify	
Assign IRQ For VGA	Enabled	F2: Old Values	(Shift) F2 Color	
IDE Version Control For OS	Enabled	F7: Load Setup Defaults		
OS Select For DRAM > 64MB	Non-OS2			

Figure 3: BIOS Features Setup

**Virus Warning:** During and after the system boots up, any attempt to write to the boot sector or partition table of the hard disk drive will halt the system and an error message will appear. You should then run an anti-virus program to locate the virus. Keep in mind that this feature protects only the boot sector, not the entire hard drive. The default value is Disabled.

**Enabled.** Activates automatically when the system boots up raising a warning message to appear when anything attempts to access the boot sector

**Disabled.** No warning message will appear when anything attempts to access the boot sector

**Note:** Many disk diagnostic programs that access the boot sector table can trigger the virus warning message. If you plan to run such a program, we recommend that you first disable the virus warning

**CPU Internal Cache** This controls the status of the processor's internal cache area

The default is Enabled

**Enabled:** This activates the processor's internal cache hereby increasing performance.

**Disabled.** This deactivates the processor's internal cache hereby lowering performance.

**External (L2) Cache** This controls the status of the external L2 cache area  
The default is Enabled

**Enabled.** This activates the motherboard's L2 cache hereby increasing performance

**Disabled.** This deactivates the motherboard's L2 cache thereby lowering performance

**CPU L2 Cache ECC Checking** This controls the CPU's L2 cache to support Error Checking and Correcting(ECC)

The default is Enabled

**Enabled:** Enabled the CPU's L2 cache to Support ECC function. When enabled this item the performance should be impact 2% - 4%

**Disabled.** Disabled the CPU's L2 cache to support ECC function

**Quick Power On Self Test** This category speeds up the Power On Self Test (POST)

The default is Enabled

**Enabled:** This setting will shorten or skip of the items checked during POST

**Disabled:** Normal POST



**Boot Sequence** This category determines which drive is searched first by the O/S Operating System,

The default is A,C,SCSI

*The following is your list of options*

[A, C, SCSI] [C, A, SCSI] [C, CD-ROM, A] [CD-ROM, C, A]  
[D, A, CD-ROM] [E, A, CD-ROM] [F, A, CD-ROM] [SCSI, A, C]  
[SCSI, C, A] [C Only]

**Swap Floppy Drive** This will swap your physical drive letters A & B if you are using two floppy disks

The default is Disabled

*Enabled: Floppy A & B will be swapped under the O/S.*

*Disabled: Floppy A & B will be not swapped.*

**Boot Up Floppy Seek** During Power-On Self Test (POST) BIOS will determine if the floppy disk drive installed is 40 or 80 tracks. Only 720K type is 40 tracks while 720K, 1.2MB and 1.44MB are all 80 tracks

The default is Enabled

*Enabled: The BIOS will search the floppy disk drive to determine if it is 40 or 80 tracks*

*Disabled: The BIOS will not search for the type of floppy disk drive by track number*

**NOTE:** BIOS can not tell the difference between 720K, 1.2MB and 1.44MB drive types as they are all 80 tracks

**Boot Up NumLock Status** This controls the state of the NumLock key when the system boots

The default is On

*On: The keypad acts as a numpad*

*Off: The keypad acts like the cursor keys*

**Boot Up System Speed** This controls the initial system speed of the computer

The default is High

*High: This setting sets the computer into normal operation mode*

*Low: This setting sets the computer into a slower operating mode. Some add-in peripherals or old software may require this setting. Using CTRL+ALT+F1 will switch you back into high speed mode*

**Gate A20 Option** This refers to the way the system addresses memory above 1MB extended memory

The default is Fast

*Normal.* The A20 signal is controlled by the keyboard controller or chipse. hardware.

*Fast.* The A20 signal is controlled by Port 92 or chipset specific method.

**Typematic Rate Setting** This determines the keystrokes repeat rate

The default is Disabled

*Enabled:* Allows typematic rate and typematic delay programming.

*Disabled.* The typematic rate and typematic delay will be controlled by the keyboard controller in your system.

**Typematic Rate (Chars/Sec)** This is the number of characters that will be repeated by a keyboard press

The default is 6

**6** 6 characters per second.    **8** 8 characters per second.  
**10** 10 characters per second.    **12** 12 characters per second  
**15** 15 characters per second.    **20** 20 characters per second  
**24** 24 characters per second.    **30** 30 characters per second

**Typematic Delay (msec)** This setting controls the time between the first and the second character displayed by typematic auto repeat

The default is 250

**250** 250 msec  
**500** 500 msec  
**750** 750 msec  
**1000** 1000 msec

**Security Option** This category allows you to limit access to the System and Setup or just to Setup

The default is Setup

*System* The system will not boot and the access to Setup will be denied if the correct password is not entered at the prompt.

*Setup.* The system will boot, but the access to Setup will be denied if the incorrect password is not entered at the prompt

**PCI/VGA Palette Snoop** This field controls the ability of a primary PCI VGA controller to share a common palette. When a snoop write cycles with an ISA video card.

The default is Disabled.

*Enabled:* If an ISA card is connected to a PCI VGA card via the VESA connector and the ISA card connects to a VGA monitor, then that ISA card uses the RAMDAC of the PCI card.

*Disabled:* Disables the VGA card Palette Snoop function.

**Assign IRQ For VGA** This option allows BIOS to assign IRQ for VGA device.

*Enabled:* The system was assigned IRQ for VGA Card.

*Disabled:* The system was not assigned IRQ for VGA Card.

**MPS Version Control For OS** This will control the version of the MPS that your systems uses.

The default is 1.4

1 Version 1.1

4 Version 1.4

**OS Select For DRAM > 64MB** Some operating systems require special handling. Use this option only if your system has greater than 64MB of memory.

The default is Non-OS2.

*OS2:* Select this if you are running the OS/2 operating system with greater than 64MB of RAM.

*Non-OS2:* Select this for all other operating systems and configurations.

**Report No FDD For WIN95** This option allows BIOS to indicate whether WIN95 is with FDD or not. The Default value is NO.

*NO:* Report No FDD for WIN95.

*YES:* Report FDD for WIN95.

**Video BIOS Shadow** This option allows video BIOS to be copied into RAM. Video Shadowing will increase the video performance of your system.

The default is Enabled.

*Enabled:* Video shadow is enabled.

*Disabled:* Video shadow is disabled.

C8000 CBFFF Shadow  
 CC000 CFFFF Shadow  
 D0000 D3FFF Shadow  
 D4000 D7FFF Shadow  
 D8000 DEFFF Shadow  
 DC000 DFFFF Shadow

These categories determine whether ROMs from option cards will be copied into RAM. This will be in 6K byte or 12K byte units, and the size will depend on chipset of the option card.

*Enabled.* Optional shadow is enabled.  
*Disabled.* Optional shadow is disabled.

### 4-3 Chipset Features Setup

Choose the "CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP" in the CMOS SETUP UTILITY menu to display following menu.

ROM PC15A BIOS 12A69K PAA CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP AWARD SOFTWARE, INC			
Auto Configuration	Enabled	Auto Detect DIMM/PC CL	Enabled
EDO DRAM Timing	60ns	Spread Spectrum Modulated	Disabled
EDO CAS#/MA wait state	4	CPU Working Temperature	60 C/140 F
EDO RAS Wait State	4	Current cpu Temperature	71 C/157 F
SDRAM CAS LATENCY Time	4	Current System Temp	47 C/115 F
DRAM Data Integrity Mode	Non-ECC	Current AUX CPU FAN Speed	0 RPM
System BIOS Cacheable	Disabled	Current CPU FAN Speed	5578 RPM
Video BIOS Cacheable	Disabled	Current Chassis FAN Speed	0 RPM
Video RAM Cacheable	Enabled	CPU(V) 2.80 V	+1.5V +1.48 V
8 Bit I/O Recovery Time	4	+1.0V +1.05 V	+5V +1.16 V
16 Bit I/O Recovery Time	4	+3V +2.28 v	3V +1.90 V
Memory Hole At 1MB-16MB	Disabled	5V +2.20 V	
Passive Release	Enabled		
Delayed Transaction	Disabled		
AOP Aperture Size (MB)	64		
		Ex. Quit	↑ ↓ → Select Item
		F1 Help	F0/F D +/- Modify
		F5 On Value	Shift/F2 Color
		F7 Load Setup Defaults	

Figure 4 Chipset Features Setup

**Auto Configuration** This selects predetermined optimal values of the chipset parameters

The default is Enabled

*Enabled:* This enables auto configuration and provides the option to select predefined timing modes.

*Disabled:* This allows the user to specify DRAM timing parameters

*Note* If you exceed the performance characteristics of memory in your system it will result in lockups, crashes and other problematic system operations.

**EDO DRAM Speed Selection** This value must correspond to the speed of the DRAM installed in your system

The default is 60ns This item is for EDO DIMM in Pentium® II processor at 66MHz only

*50ns* (Faster Burst Wait State for 50ns EDO DRAM

*60ns* (Slower Burst Wait State for 60ns Fast Page Mode/EDO DRAM

**EDO CASx# MA Wait State** This allows the option to insert an additional wait state before the assertion of the first CASx# for page hit cycle

The default is 2

*1* Inserts one wait state

*2* Inserts two wait states

**EDO RASx# Wait State** This allows the option to insert an additional wait state before RAS# is asserted for row misses

*1* Inserts one wait state

*2* Inserts two wait states

**SDRAM CAS Latency Time** This setting defines the CAS timing parameter of the SDRAM in terms of clocks

The default is 3

*2* Provides faster memory performance.

*3* Provides better memory compatibility

**System BIOS Cacheable** This allows you to copy your BIOS code from slow ROM to fast RAM

The default is Disabled

*Enabled:* The option will improve system performance. However, if any program writes to this memory area, a system error may result.

*Disabled:* System BIOS non-cacheable

**Video BIOS Cacheable** This option copies the video ROM BIOS to fast RAM C0000h to C7FFFh

The default is Enabled

*Enabled:* Enables the Video BIOS Cacheable to speed up the VGA Performance

*Disabled:* Will not use the Video BIOS Cacheable function

**Video RAM Cacheable** This option allows the CPU to cache read/writes of the video RAM

The default is Enabled

*Enabled:* This option allows for faster video access.

*Disabled:* Reduced video performance.

**8 Bit I/O Recovery Time** This function allows you to set the wait state that is added to an 8 bit ISA instruction originated by the PCI bus

The default is 4

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| NA. No wait state | 8. 8 wait states |
| 1. 1 wait states  | 2. 2 wait states |
| 3. 3 wait states  | 4. 4 wait states |
| 5. 5 wait states  | 6. 6 wait states |
| 7. 7 wait states  |                  |

**16 Bit I/O Recovery Time** This function allows you to set the wait state that is added to an 16 bit ISA instruction originated by the PCI bus

The default is 2

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| NA. No wait state | 4. 4 wait states |
| 3. 3 wait states  | 2. 2 wait states |
| 1. 1 wait states  |                  |

**Memory Hole at 15M 16M** You can reserve this memory area for the use of ISA adaptor ROMs.

The default is Disabled.

**Enabled:** This field enables the main memory (5~16MB) to remap to ISA BUS.

**Disabled:** Normal Setting.

**NOTE:** If this feature is enabled you will not be able to cache this memory segment.

**Passive Release** This option allows access from the CPU to PCI bus to be active during passive release. Otherwise, the arbiter only accepts another PCI master access to local DRAM.

The default is Enabled.

**Enabled:** Enabled.

**Disabled:** Disabled.

**Delayed Transaction** This option allows the chipset to use its embedded 32-bit posted write buffer to support delay transactions cycles.

The default is Disabled.

**Enabled:** Select enabled to support PCI 2.1 specification.

**Disabled:** Disabled.

**AGP Aperture Size** The amount of system memory that the AGP card is allowed to share.

The default is 64.

**4** 4MB of systems memory accessible by the AGP card.

**8** 8MB of systems memory accessible by the AGP card.

**16** 16MB of systems memory accessible by the AGP card.

**32** 32MB of systems memory accessible by the AGP card.

**64** 64MB of systems memory accessible by the AGP card.

**128** 128MB of systems memory accessible by the AGP card.

**256** 256MB of systems memory accessible by the AGP card.

**Auto Detect DIMM/PCI Clk** Allows you to stop DIMM/PCI Clock drive when the DIMM slot or PCI Slot are not plug. This item may help reduce EMI.

The default is Enabled.

**Enabled:** Provides unused DIMM/PCI to stop.

**Disabled:** Provides the clock generator always driving.



**Spread Spectrum Modulated** Allows you to active the Spread Spectrum Modulation function for reduce EMI (Note: When Enabled the item that performance will be impacted)

The default is Disabled

*Enabled:* Provides the Spread Spectrum function from clock generator

*Disabled:* NO Spread Spectrum function

**CPU Warning Temperature** This is the temperature that the computer will respond to an overheating CPU

The default is Disabled

*Enabled:* Temperature is monitored on the CPU

*Disabled:* This feature is turned off

**Current CPU Temperature** This is the current temperature of the CPU

**Current AUX CPU FAN Speed** The current Secondary CPU fan speed in RPMs

**Current CPU1 FAN Speed** The current CPU1 fan speed in RPMs

**Current Chassis FAN Speed** The current chassis fan speed in RPMs

**CPU(V)** The voltage level of the CPU

**+1.5V** The voltage level of the CPU's GTL+ Bus

**+3.3V, +5V, +12V** The voltage level of the switch power supply

## 4-4 Power Management Setup

Choose the "POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP" in the CMOS SETUP UTILITY to display the following screen. This menu allows the user to modify the power management parameters and IRQ signals. In general, these parameters should not be changed unless it's absolutely necessary.

ROM PCMSA BIOS 2A59TPAB  
POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP  
AWARD SOFTWARE INC

Power Management	User Define	***Reload Global Timer Events***	
PWM Control: by APWM	Yes	IRQ 3+ P.2.5) NMU	Enabled
Video off Method	VGA SYNC+Blank	Primary IDE 0	Disabled
Video off After	Standby	Primary IDE 1	Disabled
Modem Use IRQ	3	Secondary IDE 0	Disabled
Dos+ Mode	Disabled	Secondary IDE	Disabled
Standby Mode	Disabled	Floppy Disk	Disabled
Susp and Mode	Disabled	Serial Port	Disabled
HDD Power Down	Disabled	Parallel Port	Disabled
Throttle Busy Cycle	20 %		
VGA Active Monitor	Enabled		
Soft-off by PWR-BUTTON	Delay 4 Sec.		
Power ON by Ring	Enabled		
Power Loss Recovery	Enabled		
Power ON By Alarm	Enabled		
Date (of Month Alarm	0		
Time (Alarm ss) Alarm	0 0 0		
IRQ 8 Clock Event	Disabled		

Ex:	Quit	↑ ↓ →	Select Item
F1	Help	PGUP/D. +	Modify
F5	On Value	Right F2	Color
F7	Load Setup Defaults		

Figure 5 Power Management Setup

You can only change the content of Doze Mode Standby Mode and Suspend Mode when the Power Management is set to User Define.

**Power Management** Use this to select your Power Management section.  
The default is User define.

**Disabled:** The system operates in *NORMAL* conditions (*Non-GREEN*), and the Power Management function is disabled.

**Max. saving.** Maximum power savings, inactivity period is 1 minute in each mode.

**Min. saving.** Minimum power savings, inactivity period is 1 hour in each mode.

**User define.** Allows user to define Pld Timers parameters to control power saving mode.

**PM controlled APM** This option shows whether or not you want the Power Management to be controlled the Advanced Power Management (APM).  
The default is Yes.

Yes. APM controls your PM

*No. APM does not compare with PM*

**Video Off Method** This option allows you to select how the video will be disabled by the power management.

The default is V/H Sync + Blank.

***V/H Sync + Blank** System turns off vertical and horizontal synchronization ports and writes blanks to the video buffer.*

***DPMS** Select this option if your monitor supports the Display Power Management Signaling (DPMS) standard of the Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA). Use the software supplied for your video sub-system to select video power management values.*

***Blank Screen** System only writes blanks to the video buffer.*

**Video Off After** Tells you what time frame that the video will be disabled under current power management settings.

The default is Standby.

***Standby** Video powers off after time shown in standby mode setting.*

***Doze** Video powers off after time shown in doze mode setting.*

***Suspend** Video powers off after time shown in suspend mode setting.*

***N/A** Video power off not controlled by power management.*

**MODEM Use IRQ** Name the interrupt request (IRQ) line assigned to the modem, if any, on your system. Activity of the selected IRQ always awakens the system.

Default is IRQ 3.

***N/A** No IRQ is used.      **3** IRQ 3*

***4** IRQ 4      **5** IRQ 5*

***7** IRQ 7      **9** IRQ 9*

***10** IRQ 10      **11** IRQ 11*

The KP6-BS supports HDD Power Down, Doze and Standby power saving functions when using the Intel Pentium II Processor.

The default is Disabled.

**Doze Mode** The "Doze" mode timer starts to count when no "PM Events" have occurred.

**Standby Mode** When the standby mode timer times out, it will enter the standby mode and retain CPU at a slow working speed. The screen will be blanked out.

**Suspend Mode** This function works only when the Pentium II Processor is installed. The timer starts to count when "System Standby" mode timer is timed out and no "PM Events" are occurring. Valid range is from 1 minute up to 1 hour.

**HDD Power Down** HDD Standby timer can be set from 1 to 15 minutes

**VGA Active Monitor** Use this option if your monitor has advanced power saving features

The default is Enabled

***Enabled:** Your monitor's power features will be included in power management*

***Disabled:** Your monitor's power features will not be included in power management.*

**Soft-Off by PWR BTN** Use this to select your soft-off function

The default is Delay 4 sec

***Instant Off:** Turns off instantly*

***Delay 4 Second:** Turns off after a 4 second delay. If momentary press of button, the system will go into Suspend Mode. Press again to take system out of Suspend Mode.*

**Power ON by Ring** This option is used to set the remote ring-in feature. This option is only available when Power Loss Recovery is Enabled

The default is Enabled

***Enabled:** The system can use remote ring-in to wake the system up.*

***Disabled:** The system cannot use remote ring-in to wake system up*

**Power Loss Recovery** If the power to the system is cut off the system will turn itself back on with no user intervention

The default is Disabled

***Enabled:** The system will power back on after a power interruption*

***Disabled:** The system will stay off after a power interruption.*

**Power ON by Alarm** This option allows you to have the system turn on at a preset time each day or on a certain day. This option is only available when Power Loss Recovery is Enabled

The default is Enabled

***Enabled:** The system will turn on at the preset time*

***Disabled:** The system will not turn on until you turn it on*

**Date (of month) Alarm:** This is how you set the date that the system will turn on.  
The default is 0.

*0:* Setting this to 0 will turn the system on everyday at the preset time.  
*1-31:* Represents the day of the month that you need the system to turn on.

**Time (hh:mm:ss) Alarm:** This sets the time that you need the system to turn on.  
The default is 08:00:00.

#### **\*\*Reload Global Timer Events\*\***

These options allow the user to reset the global power features timer if any of the enabled events occur.

**IRQ [3, 7, 9, 15], NMI:** The default is Enable.

**Primary IDE 0:** The default is Disable.

**Primary IDE 1:** The default is Disable.

**Secondary IDE 0:** The default is Disable.

**Secondary IDE 1:** The default is Disable.

**Floppy Disk:** The default is Disable.

**Serial Port:** The default is Enable.

**Parallel Port:** The default is Disable.

### **4-5 PNP/PCI Configuration**

The PNP/PCI configuration program is for the user to modify the PCI/ISA IRQ signals when various PCI/ISA cards are inserted in the PCI or ISA slots.

**WARNING:** *Conflicting IRQ's may cause the system to not find certain devices.*

ROM PC(M)SA BIOS(2A69K) PAA  
PNP PCI CONFIGURATION  
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC

PNP OS Installed Resources Controlled By Reset Configuration Data		NO Manual Disabled	PCI IDE IRQ Map To Primary IDE INTA Secondary IDE INTB	A B	PCIAUTO
IRQ-3	assigned to	PC ISA PnP	Use I/O base addr		N/A
IRQ-4	assigned to	PC ISA PnP	Assign IRQ For USB		Enabled
IRQ-5	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
IRQ-7	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
IRQ-9	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
IRQ-10	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
IRQ-11	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
IRQ-12	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
IRQ-14	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
IRQ-15	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
DMA 0	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
DMA 1	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
DMA 3	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
DMA 5	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
DMA 6	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
DMA 7	assigned to	PC ISA PnP			
			Esc Quit	↑ ↓ →	Select Item
			F1 Help	OUT/D +/-	Modify
			F5 Old Value	Shift/F2	Color
			F7 Load Setup Defaults		

Figure 6 PCI Configuration Setup

**PNP OS Installed** Do you have a PNP OS installed on your system. The default is No.

*Yes:* Select if you are using a PNP OS.

*No:* Select if your OS does not support PNP.

**Resources Controlled By** Who controlled the system PNP/PCI resources. The default is Manual.

*Manual:* PNP Cards resources will be controlled manually. You can set which IRQ X and DMA X are assigned to PC/ISA PNP or Legacy ISA Cards.

*Auto:* If your ISA card and PCI card are all PNP cards, BIOS will assign the interrupt resource automatically.

**Reset Configuration Data** This setting allows you to clear ESCD data. The default is Disabled.

*Disabled:* Normal Setting.

*Enabled:* If you have plugged in some Legacy cards to the system and they were recorded into ESCD (Extended System Configuration Data), you can set this field to Enabled in order to clear ESCD.

**PCI IDE IRQ Map To** This item allows the user to configure the system for the

type of IDE hard disk controller in use. By default, the BIOS assumes that the hard drive controller is an ISA device rather than a PCI controller. If you are using a PCI controller, then you will need to change this to specify which PCI slot has the controller and which PCI interrupt (A, B, C, or D) is associated with the connected IDE devices.

The default value is PCI AUTO. This will allow the system to automatically configure the IDE devices.

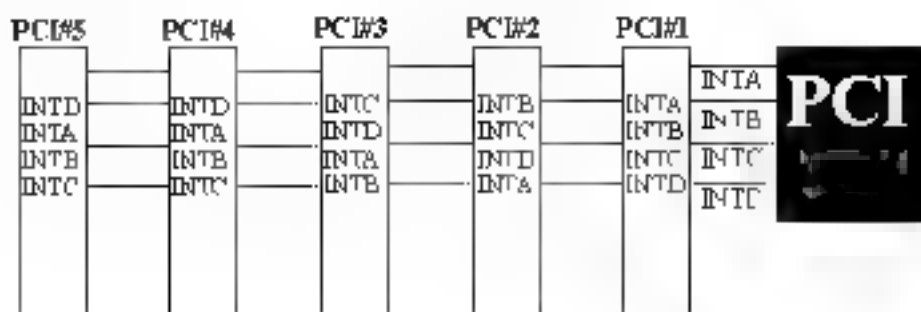


Figure 2 The Combination of PCI INT#lines

**Used MEM base addr** The Used MEM base addr (CB00, CC00, D000, D400, D800, DC00) and Used MEM Length (8K, 16K, 32K, 64K) are used to support some specific ISA Legacy cards with requested memory space below 1M address. Now with these two functions, users can define where the used memory address is located and its length of the legacy area that is used by the legacy device to avoid the memory space conflict. For example, if you select "D000" for Used MEM base addr and "16K" for Used MEM Length, that means the address region D000H-D3FFFH is occupied by ISA legacy cards, and thus BIOS will not assign this region for PnP/ISA and PCI cards.

The default is N/A.

**Assign IRQ For USB** This item allows BIOS to assign whether IRQ is with USB or not. If you have not connect the USB device, can release the IRQ for other device.

The default is Enabled.

*Enabled:* Provides IRQ for USB device.

*Disabled:* Release IRQ for other device.



## 4-6 Load Setup Defaults

The "LOAD SETUP DEFAULTS" function loads the system default data directly from ROM and initializes the associated hardware properly. This function will be necessary only when the system CMOS data is corrupted.

## 4-7 Integrated Peripherals

ROM PC/ISA BIOS/JA69KPAA  
INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS  
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.

IDE HDD Block Mode	Enabled	Onboard Parallel Port	??BIRQ7
IDE Primary Master PIO	Auto	Onboard Parallel Mode	ECP/EPP
IDE Primary Slave PIO	Auto	ECP Mode vs DMA	3
IDE Secondary Master PIO	Auto	Parallel Port EPP Type	EPP1.9
IDE Secondary Slave PIO	Auto		
IDE Primary Master UDMA	Auto	POWER ON Method	Hot Key
IDE Primary Slave UDMA	Auto	KB Power ON Password	Enter
IDE Secondary Master UDMA	Auto	Hot Key Power ON	Ctrl-F1
IDE Secondary Slave UDMA	Auto		
Onboard Primary PCI IDE	Enabled		
Onboard Secondary PCI IDE	Enabled		
USB Keyboard Support	Disabled		
KBC Input Clock	2MHz		
Onboard FDD Controller	Enabled		
Onboard Serial Port	Auto	Esc Quit	↑ ↓ → Select Item
Onboard Serial Port 2	Auto	F1 Help	PU/PD/+/- Modify
Onboard IR Controller	Disabled	F5 Old Values	Shift F2 Color
		F7 Load Setup Defaults	

Figure 8 Integrated Peripherals

**Note** If you do not use the Onboard IDE connector then you will need to set Onboard Primary PCI IDE Disabled and Onboard Secondary PCI IDE Disabled.

**Note** The Onboard PCI IDE cable should be equal to or less than 18 inches (45 cm.).

**IDE HDD Block Mode** IDE Block Mode allows the controller to access blocks of sectors rather than a single sector at a time. The default is Enabled.

**Enabled.** Enabled IDE HDD Block Mode Provides higher HDD transfer rates.

**Disabled.** Disable IDE HDD Block Mode.

**Onboard Primary PCI IDE** The default value is Enabled

*Enabled.* Enables Onboard IDE primary port.

*Disabled.* Disables Onboard IDE primary port.

**Onboard Secondary PCI IDE**

The default is Enabled

*Enabled.* Enables Onboard IDE secondary port

*Disabled.* Disables Onboard IDE secondary port

**IDE Primary Master PIO**

The default is Auto

*Auto* BIOS will automatically detect the Onboard Primary Master PCI IDE HDD Accessing mode

*Mode 0-4* Manually set the IDE Programmed interrupt mode

**IDE Primary Slave PIO**

The default is Auto

*Auto* BIOS will automatically detect the Onboard Primary Slave PCI IDE HDD Accessing mode

*Mode 0-4.* Manually set the IDE Programmed interrupt mode.

**IDE Secondary Master PIO**

The default is Auto

*Auto* BIOS will automatically detect the Onboard Secondary Master PCI IDE HDD Accessing mode.

*Mode 0-4.* Manually set the IDE Programmed interrupt mode.

**IDE Secondary Slave PIO**

The default is Auto

*Auto* BIOS will automatically detect the Onboard Secondary Slave PCI IDE HDD Accessing mode.

*Mode 0-4* Manually set the IDE Programmed interrupt mode

**IDE Primary Master UDMA** This allows you to select the mode of operation for the hard drive

The default is Auto

*Auto* The computer will select the optimal setting

*Disabled* The hard drive will run in normal mode

**IDE Primary Slave UDMA** This allows you to select the mode of operation for the hard drive

The default is Auto

*Auto.* The computer will select the optimal setting.

*Disabled:* The hard drive will run in normal mode.

**IDE Secondary Master UDMA** This allows you to select the mode of operation for the hard drive

The default is Auto

*Auto.* The computer will select the optimal setting.

*Disabled:* The hard drive will run in normal mode.

**IDE Secondary Slave UDMA** This allows you to select the mode of operation for the hard drive

The default is Auto

*Auto.* The computer will select the optimal setting.

*Disabled:* The hard drive will run in normal mode.

**USB Keyboard Support** This controls the activation status of an optional USB keyboard that may be attached

The default is disabled

*Enabled* Enable USB keyboard support.

*Disabled* Disable USB keyboard support.

**Onboard Primary PCI IDE** This option turns on and off the onboard primary IDE

The default is enabled

*Enabled.* This activates the primary PCI IDE.

*Disabled.* This disables the primary PCI IDE and frees up the resource.

**Onboard Secondary PCI IDE** This option turns on/off the onboard secondary IDE

The default is enabled

*Enabled.* This activates the secondary PCI IDE

*Disabled* This disables the secondary PCI IDE and frees up its resources.

**KBC input clock** This sets the keyboard clock value  
The default is 2 MHz

*Options:* 6, 8, 12, 16 are the available choices.

**Onboard FDC Controller** This controls the state of the onboard floppy controller  
The default value is Enabled

*Enabled:* Enable the Onboard Winbond Chips floppy drive interface controller.

*Disabled:* Disable the Onboard Winbond Chips floppy drive interface controller

**Onboard Serial Port 1** This field allows the user to configure the 1st serial port  
The default is Auto 3F8H/IRQ4

*AUTO* Enable Onboard Serial port 1 and address is Auto adjusted

*COM1* Enable Onboard Serial port 1 and address is 3F8H/IRQ4

*COM2* Enable Onboard Serial port 1 and address is 2F8H/IRQ3

*COM3* Enable Onboard Serial port 1 and address is 3E8H/IRQ4

*COM4* Enable Onboard Serial port 1 and address is 2E8H/IRQ3

*Disabled:* Disable Onboard SMC CHIP's Serial port 1

**Onboard Serial Port 2** This field allows the user to configure the 2nd serial port  
The default is Auto 2F8H/IRQ3

*AUTO* Enable Onboard Serial port 2 and address is Auto adjusted

*COM1* Enable Onboard Serial port 2 and address is 3F8H/IRQ4

*COM2* Enable Onboard Serial port 2 and address is 2F8H/IRQ3

*COM3* Enable Onboard Serial port 2 and address is 3E8H/IRQ4

*COM4* Enable Onboard Serial port 2 and address is 2E8H/IRQ3

*Disabled:* Disable Onboard SMC CHIP's Serial port 2

**UART Mode Select** The mode of the IR Controller  
The default is Normal

**IrDA** Support a Serial Infrared Interface IrDA

**ASKIR** Support a Sharp Serial Infrared Interface formats

**Normal:** The IRRX and IRTX pins of IR function in normal condition

**Onboard Parallel port:** This field allows the user to configure the LPT port  
The default is 378H IRQ7

- 378H Enable Onboard LPT port and address is 378H and IRQ7*
- 278H Enable Onboard LPT port and address is 278H and IRQ5*
- 3BC H Enable Onboard LPT port and address is 3BC H and IRQ7*
- Disabled Disable Onboard Winbond Chip's LPT port*

**Parallel Port Mode** This field allows the user to select the parallel port mode  
The default is ECP+EPP

- Normal Standard mode. IBM PC/AT Compatible bidirectional parallel port.*
- EPP Enhanced Parallel Port mode*
- ECP Extended Capabilities Port mode*
- EPP+ECP ECP Mode & EPP Mode.*

**ECP Mode USE DMA** This field allows the user to select DMA1 or DMA3 for  
the ECP mode  
The default is DMA3

- DMA1 This field selects the routing of DMA1 for the ECP mode*
- DMA3 This field selects the routing of DMA1 for the ECP mode*

**Power On Method** There are "Button Only" "Hot Key" and "Any key" can be  
chosen by this field that allows users to select one of these various functions as  
Power On Method for their requirement  
The default value in this section is "Hot Key" Ctrl F1

*Hot Key.* User can press "Control Key (Ctrl) and "Function Key (from F1  
to F12) individually to power on the system.

*The interval between "Ctrl " key and function Key (F1 F12) must be short.*

*Anykey* Press anykey to power on the system.

*Button Only* This power on method is controlled by P1 (power-on), Use Power  
On Button to power on the system.

*Password.* User can Power On the System by password. the password can be  
entered from 1 to 5 characters. The maximum of password is 5  
characters

*If user forget /lost the password please go into BIOS setting to change the  
Power On Method, or key in another words as password instead of original one*

## 4-3 Change Supervisor or User Password

To change the password, choose the "SUPERVISOR PASSWORD or USER PASSWORD" option from the CMOS SETUP UTILITY menu and press [Enter]

**NOTE.** Either "Setup" or "System" must be selected in the "Security Option" of the BIOS FEATURES SETUP menu

- 1 If CMOS is corrupted or the option was not used, a default password stored in the ROM will be used. The screen will display the following message

Enter Password

Press the [Enter] key to continue after the proper password is given

- 2 If the CMOS is corrupted or the option was used earlier and the user wishes to change the default password, the SETUP UTILITY will display a message and ask for a confirmation

Confirm Password

- 3 After pressing the [Enter] key (ROM password if the option was not used or current password (user defined password), the user can change the password and store new one in CMOS RAM. A maximum of 8 characters can be entered

## 4-4 IDE HDD Auto Detection

The "IDE HDD auto detection" utility is a very useful tool, especially when you do not know which kind of hard disk type you are using. You can use this utility to detect the correct disk type installed in the system automatically. But now you can set HARD DISK TYPE to Auto in the STANDARD CMOS SETUP. You don't need the "IDE HDD AUTO DETECTION" utility. The BIOS will Auto detect the hard disk size and model on display during POST.

ROM PCMSA BIOS 2A69K PAA.  
CMOS SETUP UTILITY  
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC

HARD DISKS	TYPE	SIZE	CYLS	HEADS	PRECOMP	LANDZONE	SECTORS	MODE
Primary Master								
Select Secondary Slave Option (H-Skip, N)								
OPTIONS	SIZE	CYLS	HEAD	PRECOMP	LANDZ	SECTOR	MODE	
0 (FF)	4310	534	255	0	14847	63	LBA	
1	4310	4848	9	05555	4847	63	NORMAL	
3	4310	828	144	05555	14847	63	LARGE	
Note: Some OSes (like SFD UEFI) must use NORMAL for installation								
<div> <div>ESC</div> <div>Skip</div> </div>								

Figure 8 IDE HDD Auto Detection

### NOTE HDD Modes

The Award BIOS supports 3 HDD modes: NORMAL, LBA & LARGE NORMAL mode

Generic access mode in which neither the BIOS nor the IDE controller will make any transformations during accessing

The maximum number of cylinders, head & sectors for NORMAL mode are

1024	16	& 63
no Cylinder		1024
x no Head		16
x no Sector		63
x no per sector		512
		528 Megabytes

If user sets HDD to NORMAL mode the maximum accessible HDD size will be 528 Megabytes even though its physical size may be greater than that

**LBA (Logical Block Addressing) mode** A new HDD accessing method to overcome the 528 Megabyte bottleneck. The number of cylinders, heads & sectors shown in setup may not be the number physically contained in the HDD. During HDD accessing, the IDE controller will transform the logical address described by sector, head & cylinder into its own physical address inside the HDD. The maximum HDD size supported by LBA mode is 8.4 GigaBytes which is obtained by the following formula



no Cylinder	1024
# no Head	255
# no Sector	63
# bytes per sector	512
	8.4 GigaBytes

**LARGE mode** Extended HDD access mode supported by Award Software

Some IDE HDDs contain more than 1024 cylinder without LBA support in some cases user do not want LBA. The Award BIOS provides another alternative to support these kinds of LARGE mode

<u>CYLS</u>	<u>HEADS</u>	<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>MODE</u>
1020	16	59	NORMAL
560	32	59	LARGE

BIOS tricks DOS or other OS that the number of cylinders is less than 1024 by dividing it by 2. At the same time the number of heads is multiplied by 2. A reverse transformation process will be made inside

INT 13h in order to access the right HDD address

#### Maximum HDD size

no Cylinder	1024
# no Head	128
# no Sector	63
# bytes per sector	512
	1 GigaByte

*Note: To support LBA or LARGE mode of HDDs there must be some software involved. All the software is located in the Award HDD Services Routine (INT 13h). It may fail to access a HDD with LBA (LARGE) mode selected if you are running under an Operating System which replaces the whole INT 13h.*

UNIX operating systems do not support either LBA or LARGE and must utilize the Standard mode. UNIX can support drives larger than 528MB.

## 4-10 HDD Low Level Format

**Interleave** Select the interleave number of the hard disk drive you wish to perform a low level format on. You may select from 1 to 8. Check the documentation that came with the drive for the correct interleave number, or select 0 for automatic detection.

**Auto scan bad track** This allows the utility to scan first then format by each track.

**Start** Press <Y> to start low level format.

## 3-11 Save & Exit Setup

The "SAVE & EXIT SETUP" option will bring you back to the boot up procedure with all the changes you just recorded in the CMOS RAM.

## 3-12 Exit Without Saving

The "EXIT WITHOUT SAVING" option will bring you back to normal boot up procedure without saving any data into CMOS RAM.

**All old data in the CMOS will not be destroyed.**

## Section 5

### DMI ACCESS

#### DMI Access

DMI, or desktop Management Interface, is a feature that is able to auto-detect and record information about your computer system. This information is used by computing professionals to accurately determine your system configuration and to diagnose and resolve problems.

The computer's BIOS will detect and record as much information as it is able to, and will store that information in a special location in the BIOS.

The DMI configuration utility will allow system integrators to add information that the BIOS cannot detect, such as model and brand of motherboard and other components. This information cannot be detected by the bios and must be added by the system integrator or vendor.



Figure DMI Screen Shoot

## Appendix A:

### A-1 MEMORY MAP

Address Range	Size	Description
00000-7FFFF]	512K	Conventional memory
80000-9FBFF]	127K	Extended Conventional memory
9FC00-9FFFF]	4K	Extended BIOS data area if PS/2 mouse is installed
A0000-C7FFF]	60K	Available for Hi-DOS memory
C8000-DFFFF]	96K	Available for Hi-DOS memory and adapter ROMs
E0000-EFFFF]	60K	Available for UMB
EF000-EFFFF]	4K	Video service routine for Monochrome & CGA adapter
F0000-F7FFF]	32K	BIOS CMOS setup utility
F8000-FCFFF]	20K	BIOS runtime service routine 2
FD000-FDFFF]	4K	Plug and Play ESCD data area
FE000-FFFFF]	8K	BIOS runtime service routine 1

### A-2 I/O MAP

000-01F]	DMA controller 'Master'
020-02F]	INTERRUPTCONTROLLER (Master)
023-023]	CHIPSET control registers I/O ports
040-05F]	TIMER control registers
060-06F]	KEYBOARD interface controller '8042'
070-07F]	RTC ports & CMOS I/O ports
080-09F]	DMA register
0A0-0BF]	INTERRUPT controller 'Slave'
0C0-0DF]	DMA controller 'Slave'
0F0-0FF]	MATHCOPROCESSOR
1F0-1F3]	HARD DISK controller
278-27F]	PARALLEL port 2
2BD-2DF]	GRAPHICS adapter controller
2F8-2FF]	SERIAL port 2
360-36F]	NETWORK ports
378-37F]	PARALLEL port 1
3BD-3BF]	MONOCHROME & PARALLEL port adapter
3CD-3CF]	EGA adapter

[3D0-3DF]	CGA adapter
[3F0-3F7]	FLOPPYDISK controller
[3F8-3FF]	SERIAL port

## A-3 TIMER & DMA CHANNELS MAP

### TIMER MAP

TIMER Channel 0	System timer interrupt
TIMER Channel 1	DRAMREFRESH request
TIMER Channel 2	SPEAKER tone generator

### DMA CHANNELS

DMA Channel 0	Available
DMA Channel 1	Onboard ECP (Option)
DMA Channel 2	FLOPPYDISK (SMC CHIP)
DMA Channel 3	Onboard ECP default
DMA Channel 4	Cascade for DMA controller
DMA Channel 5	Available
DMA Channel 6	Available
DMA Channel 7	Available

## A-4 INTERRUPT MAP

### NMI

Parity check error

### IRQ (H/W)

0	System TIMER interrupt from TIMER 0
1	KEYBOARD output buffer full
2	Cascade for IRQ 8-15
3	SERIAL port 2
4	SERIAL port
5	PARALLEL port 2
6	FLOPPYDISK (SMC CHIP)
7	PARALLEL port
8	RTC clock
9	Available
10	Available
11	Available
12	PS/2 Mouse
13	MATH coprocessor

- 14 Onboard HARD DISK IDE1 channel
- 15 Onboard HARD DISK IDE1 channel

## A-5 RTC & CMOS RAM MAP

### RTC & CMOS

00	Seconds
01	Second alarm
02	Minutes
03	Minutes alarm
04	Hours
05	Hours alarm
06	Day of week
07	Day of month
08	Month
09	Year
0A	Status register A
0B	Status register B
0C	Status register C
0D	Status register D
0E	Diagnostic status byte
0F	Shutdown byte
1	FLOPPY DISK drive type byte
2	Reserve
3	HARD DISK type byte
4	Reserve
5	Equipment type
6	Base memory low byte
7	Base memory high byte
8	Extension memory low byte
9	Extension memory high byte
10-1F	
20-2F	
30	Reserved for extension memory low byte
31	Reserved for extension memory high byte
32	DATE CENTURY byte
33	INFORMATION FLAG
34-3F	Reserve
40-7F	Reserved for CHIPSET SETTING DATA

## Appendix B:

### B-1 POST CODES

ISA POST codes are typically output to I/O port address 80h

POST (hex)	DESCRIPTION
0-02	Reserved
C0	Turn off OEM specific cache shadow
03	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Initialize EISA registers (EISA BIOS only)</li> <li>2 Initialize all the standard devices with default values</li> </ol> Standard devices includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DMA controller '8237'</li> <li>Programmable Interrupt Controller '8259'</li> <li>Programmable Interval Timer '8254'</li> <li>RTC chip</li> </ul>
04	Reserved
05	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Keyboard Controller Self Test</li> </ol>
06	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Enable Keyboard interface</li> </ol>
07	Reserved
08	Verifies CMOS's basic R/W functionality
C1	Auto-detection of onboard DRAM & Cache
C5	Copy the BIOS from ROM into E0000-FFFF shadow RAM so that POST will go faster
08	Test the first 256K DRAM
09	OEM specific cache initialization (if needed)
0A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Initialize the first 32 interrupt vectors with corresponding Interrupt handlers. Initialize INT numbers from 33- 20 with Dummy (Spurious Interrupt Handler)</li> <li>2 Issue CPU ID instruction to identify CPU type</li> <li>3 Early Power Management initialization (OEM specific)</li> </ol>
0B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Verify the RTC time is valid or not</li> <li>2 Detect bad battery</li> <li>3 Read CMOS data into BIOS stack area</li> <li>4 PnP initializations including (PnP BIOS only)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assign CSN to PnP ISA card</li> <li>Create resource map from ESCD</li> </ul> </li> <li>5 Assign IO &amp; Memory for PC's devices (PC BIOS only)</li> </ol>



0C	Initialization of the BIOS Data Area. (40:00 - 40:FF)
0D	1. Program some of the Chipset's value according to Setup (Early Setup Value Program) 2. Measure CPU speed for display & decide the system clock speed 3. Video initialization including Monochrome, CGA, EGA/VGA. If no display device found, the speaker will beep.
0E	1. Test video RAM. (If Monochrome display device found) 2. Show messages including: - Award Logo, Copyright string, BIOS Data code & Part No. - OEM specific sign on messages. - Energy Star Logo. (Green BIOS ONLY) - CPU brand, type & speed. - Test system BIOS checksum. (Non-Compress Version only)
0F	DMA channel 0 test.
10	DMA channel 1 test.
11	DMA page registers test.
12-13	Reserved.
14	Test 8254 Timer 0 Counter 2.
15	Test 8259 interrupt mask bits for channel 1.
16	Test 8259 interrupt mask bits for channel 2.
17	Reserved.
19	Test 8259 functionality.
1A-1D	Reserved.
1E	If EISA NVM checksum is good, execute EISA initialization. (EISA BIOS only)
1F-29	Reserved.
30	Detect Base Memory & Extended Memory Size
31	1. Test Base Memory from 256K to 640K. 2. Test Extended Memory from 1M to the top of memory
32	1. Display the Award Plug & Play BIOS Extension message. (PnP BIOS only) 2. Program all onboard super I/O chips (if any) including COM ports, LPT ports, FDD port ..., according to setup value
33-3B	Reserved.
3C	Set flag to allow users to enter CMOS Setup Utility.
3D	1. Initialize Keyboard. 2. Install PS2 mouse.

3E	Try to turn on Level 2 cache. <b>Note:</b> Some chipset may need to turn on the L2 cache in this stage. But usually, the cache is turn on later in POST 6th.
3F-40	Reserved.
BF	1. Program the rest of the Chipset's value according to Setup (Later Setup Value Program)
41	2. If auto-configuration is enabled, program the chipset with pre-defined Values.
42	Initialize floppy disk drive controller.
43	Initialize Hard drive controller.
45	If it is a PnP BIOS, initialize serial & parallel ports.
44	Reserved.
45	Initialize math coprocessor.
46-4D	Reserved.
4E	If there is any error detected (such as video, kb,...), show all error messages on the screen & wait for user to press <F1> key.
4F	1. If password is needed, ask for password. 2. Clear the Energy Star Logo. (Green BIOS only)
50	Write all CMOS values currently in the BIOS stack area back into the CMOS.
51	Reserved.
52	1. Initialize all ISA ROMs. 2. Later PCI initializations (PCI BIOS only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assign IRQ to PCI devices.</li> <li>- initialize all PCI ROMs</li> </ul> 3. PnP Initializations. (PnP BIOS only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assign IO, Memory, IRQ &amp; DMA to PnP ISA devices</li> <li>- initialize all PnP ISA ROMs</li> </ul> 4. Program shadows RAM according to Setup settings 5. Program parity according to Setup setting. 6. Power Management Initialization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enable/Disable global PM</li> <li>- APM interface initialization.</li> </ul>
53	1. If it is NOT a PnP BIOS, initialize serial & parallel ports. 2. Initialize time value in BIOS data area by translate the RTC time value into a timer tick value.
60	Setup Virus Protection. (Boot Sector Protection) functionality according to Setup setting.

61	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Try to turn on Level 2 cache.</li> </ol> <p>Note: If L2 cache is already turned on in POST 3D, this part will be skipped</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Set the boot up speed according to Setup setting.</li> <li>3. Last chance for Chipset initialization.</li> <li>4. Last chance for Power Management initialization. (Green BIOS only)</li> <li>5. Show the system configuration table.</li> </ol>
62	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Setup daylight saving according to Setup value.</li> <li>2. Program the NUM Lock, typematic rate &amp; typematic speed according to Setup setting.</li> </ol>
63	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If there is any changes in the hardware configuration, update the ESCD information. (PnP BIOS only)</li> <li>2. Clear memory that have been used.</li> <li>3. Boot system via INT 19H</li> </ol>
FF	System Booting. This means that the BIOS already pass the control right to the operating system.

## B-2 Unexpected Errors:

POST (hex)	DESCRIPTION
B0	If interrupt occurs in protected mode.
B1	Unclaimed NMI occurs. 0

## Appendix C

### NOTE

The "LOAD SETUP DEFAULTS" function loads the system default data directly from ROM and initializes the associated hardware properly. This function will be necessary when you accept this mainboard, or the system CMOS data is corrupted.

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS (2A69KPA9)  
CMOS SETUP UTILITY  
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.

STANDARD CMOS SETUP	SUPERVISOR PASSWORD
BIOS FEATURES SETUP	USER PASSWORD
CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP	IDE HDD AUTO DETECTION
POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP	HDD LOW LEVEL FORMAT
PNP/PCI CONFIGURATION	BTUP
INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS	SAVING
LOAD SETUP DEFAULTS	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Load SETUP Default (Y/N)? Y</div>	
ESC: QUIT	↑ ↓ → SELECT ITEM
F10: Save & Exit Setup	(Shift) F2 Change Color
Load Setup Defaults Except Standard CMOS SETUP	

### LOAD SETUP DEFAULTS